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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

RESOLUTION

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 18th November 1958

No. 36(3)-T.R./58.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its Report on the continuance of protection to the Sericulture Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) Protection to the sericulture industry should be continued for a further period of five years, i.e., upto 31st December, 1963, and that the existing rates of protective duty on tariff items Nos. 46, 46(1), 47(a), 47(b), 47(c), 47(1), 48(a) 48(b) and 48(c) should be maintained.
- (2) The present concession of duty-free imports of silk worm seed should be continued.
- (3) All sericultural States should give high priority to the setting up of necessary organisation for production and distribution of disease free layings through Government and aided grainages to meet the full requirements of silk worm seeds in their areas.
- (4) The Central Silk Board should give the highest priority to its scheme for the organisation for silk worm seed production and take appropriate steps for establishing the Central Foreign Race Seed Station as early as possible. The Board should also see that the State Governments establish matching organisations in their respective areas for the evolution of suitable crossbreed races and take appropriate steps for their rearing on a commercial scale.
- (5) The suggestions of the Japanese Experts, Dr. Y. Tazima and Mr. S. Karasawa, with regard to rearing of silk worms with a view to producing cocoons of better quality should be carefully considered by the Central Silk Board and the State Governments concerned and implemented as far as possible, having regard to the local conditions of each sericultural region.
- (6) The State Governments should take positive steps to encourage formation of rearers' co-operative societies for chowki rearing and for marketing of cocoons.
- (7) So long as the present installed capacity of silk filatures in the States of Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir is not fully utilised, no new capacity should be licensed in those areas.
- (8) The Governments of Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir should consider the feasibility of enforcing compulsory testing of filature silk produced in their States and take appropriate steps for the purpose as early as possible.

- (9) Government and the Central Silk Board should give the highest priority for the establishment of the research stations at the five centres proposed by the Board and take necessary steps to enable them to start work as early as possible.
- (10) The Central Silk Board should take positive measures to accelerate the pace of development of Tassar silk industry and render such financial and technical assistance as is necessary for this purpose.
- (11) Filature units should immediately introduce the system of grading of cocoons and produce raw silk of different grades. When new hybrid races are being produced, it is essential to standardise the cocoons by restricting industrial rearing to one or two races during one season so that silk of uniform quality can be produced. Unless these preparatory processes are brought up to a high standard of efficiency along with the modernisation of reeling equipment, our efforts for the improvement of quality of raw silk may not achieve the anticipated measure of success.

2. Government accept recommendations (1) and (2) the necessary legislation in regard to recommendation (1) will be undertaken in due course.

3. Government have taken note of recommendations (3) to (11) and steps will be taken to secure their implementation, to the extent possible.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

S. RANGANATHAN, Secy.